THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Fiscal levies are levied on various stages of production of textiles such as spinning, pre-weaving preparatory processes, weaving, knitting, dyeing and processing, garmenting and made-up making, etc.

New Textile Order, 2001

1155. SHRI RUMANDLA RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued a new Textile (Development and Regulation) Order 2001 superseding the earlier order of 1993, diluting the powers of the Textiles Commission to control production and supplies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) to what extent this new order will help to improve the textile production in the country; and

(d) to what extent it will be different than the textile order of 1993?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The new Order has made the Government machinery more industry friendly and less obstrusive.

The salient features of the new order are as follows:—

- presentation of the material has been simplified making for easier comprehension;
- procedures of filing of Information Memoranda on installation of machines in respect of spinning, knitting and powerloom sectors have been combined into one part;
- Provisions for requirement of submitting fees alongwith Information Memorandum, have been deleted;
- Requirement of an acknowledgement to the Information

Memoranda which lead to unnecessary work and repeated visits to the office of Textile Commissioner has been removed;

- Some powers of Textile Commissioner to issue directions have been retained so that he may discharge his responsibility in respect of hank yarn obligation order, reverse twist order, Olive green shade and marking on textiles. It has also been made clear that the Textile Commissioner can now insist on markings on the imported textile articles also.
- Keeping in view the inadequacy of regulatory machinery available with the Textile Commissioner, powers of the Textile Commissioner to control production and supply have been diluted by and large. With a view to protecting the industrial units from possible harassment by inspectors, it has been provided that powers of search and seizure would be exercised by an officer not below the rank of Assistant Director.

Though not directly affecting production of textiles, the new order, by providing a more friendly environment, should provide encouragement to textile manufacturers.

Development of textile industry in Rajasthan

1156: SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount spent by Government in Rajasthan on the development of textile industry during the last five years; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to promote the garments sector in Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI V. DHANANJAY KUMAR): (a) The Government has launched the Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme for modernisation of the textile and jute industries in the country including Rajasthan w.e.f. April 1, 1999 for a period of five years. The scheme provides for reimbursement of five per cent interest charged by the financial institutions/banks for technology upgradation projects in conformity with the Scheme. As on 31st January, 2002, in the State of Rajasthan, a total of 169 applications with investment